



## LOOK AT THE

following comparison of growth of a bank about four months old:

June 1, 1910, deposits	\$ 36,771.31
June 6, 1910, deposits	74,000.00
July 2, 1910, deposits	148,100.00
Aug. 31, 1910, deposits	297,300.00
Sept. 14, 1910, deposits	333,321.92
Oct. 14, 1910, deposits	457,486.26
Capital, paid up	\$240,000.00
Loans	\$473,261.00

LOS ANGELES.

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**Tonopah Sewer & Drainage Company**  
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NOTARY IN OFFICES.

KENNETH J. BOOTH

NOTARY PUBLIC

TONOPAH BONANZA OFFICE

Tonopah Nevada

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

To Robert E. Kuhns, four heirs and assigns: You are hereby notified that the undersigned has expended in labor and improvements \$800 during the year 1909, \$800 during the year 1909, on the following named quartz claims: The Revelation, Vanderbilt, Vulture, Fourth of July No. 1, Combination No. 8, Last Chance No. 7, Quartz King No. 2 and Carlinero, situated in Tonopah mining district, Nye county, state of Nevada, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, and January 23, 1890, concerning annual labor on mining claims. The location certificates of the above claims are duly recorded in the county recorder's office of Nye county, state of Nevada. Said expenditure was the amount necessary to hold said mining claims during the aforesaid years. And if within 90 days from the date of the first publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure as a co-owner, which amounts to \$800, together with the cost of this advertisement your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, your co-owner, who has made the expenditure and improvements as above mentioned. Dated at Tonopah, Nevada, this 6th day of October, 1910.

LARRY HOGGE.

First pub. Oct. 8, 1910.  
Last pub. Jan. 7, 1911.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that December 10th, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the court room of the First Judicial district court for Nevada, in and for Ormsby county, at the court house, Carson City, Nevada, before the Hon. Frank P. Langan, judge thereof, have been appointed by said court as the time and place for the hearing of the first account and report of T. G. Lockhart, as receiver of the Nye & Ormsby County bank, on file in said court, at which time said receiver will apply to said court for an order confirming and allowing said account and report, as presented.

All depositors, creditors and persons desiring to object to said account or report are required to file their written objections thereto in said court and mail a copy thereof to Van Dyck & Danforth, receiver's attorneys, at Goldfield, Nevada.

Dated Nov. 16th, 1910.

T. G. LOCKHART,  
Receiver of the Nye & Ormsby County Bank.

VAN DYCK & DANFORTH,  
Attorneys for Receiver.  
11-17 to 12-10

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, FIFTH Judicial District, State of Nevada, within and for Nye County.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph T. Williams, Deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the above-entitled court executrix of said estate of Joseph T. Williams, late of said county, deceased. Said appointment was made on May 31st, 1910. All creditors having claims against said estate are required to file the same, with proper vouchers attached, with the Clerk of the Court within three months of the first publication of this notice.

SOPHIE E. WILLIAMS,  
Executrix.  
Dated June 4th, 1910.  
11-12-19-26; 12 3-10.

J. STARK, M. D.

Specialty—Appendicitis, Asthma and Rheumatism.

1416 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal

95 PER CENT RECOVER

## TAFT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page 2)

sible to incorporate at a very inconsiderable expense a parcels post in the rural delivery system. A general parcels post will involve a much greater outlay.

### Agricultural Lands

There is no need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The present laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semi-arid regions.

### Reclamation

The total sum already accumulated in the fund provided by the act for the reclamation of arid land is about \$69,449,058.76, and of this, all but \$6,241,058.76 has been allotted to the various projects, of which there are thirty. Congress at its last session provided for the issuing of certificates of indebtedness not exceeding twenty millions of dollars, to be redeemed from the reclamation fund when the proceeds of lands sold and from the water rents should be sufficient. Meantime, in accordance with the provisions of the law, I appointed a board of army engineers to examine the projects and to ascertain which are feasible and worthy of completion. That board made a report upon the subject, which I shall transmit in a separate message within a few days.

### Eight Hour Law

In 1892, the present eight-hour law was passed, which provides that the services and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor on any of the public works of the United States and of the said District of Columbia is hereby restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful, etc., etc. This law has been construed to limit the application to those who are directly employed by the government or to those who are employed upon public works situated upon land owned by the United States. This construction prevented its application to govern-

ment battleships and other vessels built in private shipyards and to heavy guns and armor-plate contracted for and made at private establishments.

The proposed act provides that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by a contract with the United States in the employ of the contractor or any sub-contractor shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day.

It seems to me from the past history that the government has been committed to a policy of encouraging the limitation of the day's work to eight hours in all works of construction initiated by itself and it seems to me illogical to maintain a difference between government work done on government soil and government work done in a private establishment, when the work is of such large dimensions and involves the expenditure of much labor for a considerable period, so that the private manufacturer may adjust himself and his establishment to the special terms of employment that he must make with his workmen for this particular job. To require, however, that every small contract of manufacture entered into by the government should be carried out by the contractor with men working at eight hours would be to impose an intolerable burden upon the government by limiting its sources of supply and excluding altogether the great majority of those who would otherwise compete for its business.

The proposed act recognizes this in the exceptions which it makes to contracts.

"For transportation by land or water, for transmission of intelligence and for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in the open market whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or for the purchase of supplies by the government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not."

I recommend that instead of enacting the proposed bill, the meaning of which is not clear and definite and might be given a construction embarrassing to the public interest, the present act be enlarged by providing that public works shall be construed to include not only buildings and works upon public ground, but also ships, armor, and large guns when manufactured in private yards or factories.

One of the great difficulties in enforcing this eight-hour law is that its application under certain emergencies becomes extremely oppressive and there is a great temptation to subordinate officials to evade it. I think that it would be wise to allow the president, by executive order, to declare an emergency in special instances in which the limitation might not apply and, in such cases, to permit the payment by the government of extra compensation for the time worked each day in excess of eight hours. I may add that my suggestions in respect to this legislation have the full concurrence of the commissioner of labor.

### Workmen's Compensation

In view of the keen, widespread interest now felt in the United States in a system of compensation for industrial accidents to supplant our present thoroughly unsatisfactory system of employers' liability (a subject the importance of which congress has already recognized by the appointment of a commission) I recommend that the international congress on industrial insurance be invited to hold its meeting in 1913 in Washington, and that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made to cover the necessary expenses of organizing and carrying on the meeting.

### Bureau of Immigration

The president declares that immigration into this country is increasing each year. He deprecates the proposed enlargement of the buildings and the force at Ellis Island for the purpose of permitting the examination of more immigrants per day than are now examined. If, he says, it is understood that no more immigrants can be taken in at New York than are now taken in, and the steamship companies thus are given a reason and a motive for transferring immigrants to other ports, we can be confident that they will be better distributed throughout the country. Everything which tends to send the immigrants west and south into rural life helps the country. The president approves the proposal to increase the fine against the companies for violation of the regulations, and in giving greater power to the commissioner to enforce more care on the part of the steamship companies in keeping immigrants. Continuing, he says: "The recommendation of the secretary, in which he urges that the law may be amended so as to

discourage the separation of families is, I think, a good one."

### Banking and Currency Reform

A comparison of the business methods and institutions of powerful and successful commercial rivals with our own, is sure to of immense value. I urge upon congress the importance of a partisan and disinterested study and consideration of our banking and currency system. It is idle dream of commercial expansion, of the development of our nation trade on a scale that measures to our matchless opportunities, less we can lay a solid foundation in a sound and enduring bank and currency system. The problem is not partisan, is not sectional, is national.

### Army

In the army of the United States in addition to the regular forces, the militia forces which may be summoned to the defense of the nation by the president, there also the volunteer force, which made up a very large part of the army in the civil war, and which any war of long continuance would become its most important constituent. \* \* \* There is now pending congress a bill repealing the present volunteer act and making provision for the organization of volunteer forces in time of war, which is admirably adapted to meet the exigencies which would be then presented. The passage of the bill would not entail a dollar's expense upon the government at this time or in the future, until war comes but when war does come the methods directed are in accordance with the best military judgment as what they ought to be, and the would prevent the necessity for the discussion of new legislation on the delays incident to its consideration and adoption. I earnestly urge the passage of this volunteer bill.

### Philippine Islands

During the last summer, at my request, the secretary of war visited the Philippine Islands and has described his trip in his report. He found the islands in a state of tranquillity and growing prosperity, owing largely to the change in the tariff laws, which has opened the markets of America to the products of the Philippines, and has opened the Philippine markets to American manufactures. The rapid increase in the trade between the two countries is indeed pleasing.

### Rivers and Harbors

I have already expressed my opinion to congress in respect to the character of the river and harbor bills which should be enacted into law; and I have exercised as much power as I have under the law directing the chief of engineers to make his reports to congress conform to the needs of the committee forming such a bill in determining which of the proposed improvements is the more important and ought to be completed first, and promptly.

### National Incorporation

In a special message last year I brought to the attention of congress the propriety and wisdom of enacting a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other companies engaged in interstate commerce, and I renew my recommendation in that behalf.

### Claims

I invite the attention of congress to the great number of claims which, at the instance of congress, have been considered by the court of claims and decided to be valid claims against the government. The delay that occurs in the payment of the money due under the claims injures the reputation of the government as an honest debtor, and I earnestly recommend that those claims which come to congress with the judgment and approval of the court of claims should be promptly paid.

### Judicial Procedure

One great crying need in the United States is cheapening the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment. Under present conditions the poor man is at a woeful disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or a rich opponent. The necessity for the reform exists both in the United States courts and in all state courts. In order to bring it about, however, it naturally falls to the general government by its example to furnish a model to all the states. A legislative commission appointed by joint resolution of congress to revise the procedure in the United States courts has as yet made no report.

### Unnecessary Appeals

No man ought to have, as a matter of right, a review of his case by the supreme court. He should be satisfied by one hearing before a court of first instance and one review by a court of appeals. The proper and chief usefulness of the supreme court, and especially of the supreme court of the United States, (Continued on page 4)

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